

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 7th October, 1887.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Nyáya Súdhá* (Hardá), of the 5th October, in commenting upon the reported offer of 60 *lákhs* of rupees by the Nizám during the next three years, to the Government of India, as his contribution towards the cost of the frontier defence,

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Reported offer of 60 *lákhs* of rupees to the Government of India by the Nizám, and the suggested restoration of the Berars to His Highness.

observes that it is not known whether the offer is a voluntary one, or is made under some external pressure. The treasury of the Nizám, far from being full, seems to be rather empty, as is apparent from the fact of his borrowing money from native bankers. The offer however, shows how very loyal His Highness is to the Paramount Power, and that he is ready to help it with money even when he is himself in want of it. A few years ago, when there was danger of a Russian invasion, His Highness offered to assist the British Government with troops. Signal services were also rendered by his State to the British Government during the Mutiny. In view of all these loyal services and offers of the Haidarabad State, the British Government should also, on its part, make some suitable, substantial return to the Nizám, and should not simply

make a lavish shower of empty thanks. And what can be a more fitting return for the Indian Government to make to the Nizám than to take some monetary compensation from His Highness and restore the Berars to him, for which the late Sir Salar Jang tried his utmost in vain? [The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 4th October, says that having received repeated proofs of the loyalty of the State of Haidarabad to the British Crown, both in the present and past times, the Indian Government should now lose no time in restoring the Berars to the Nizám, and thereby remove a blot from its name. The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 1st October, highly praises the Nizám for the offer of pecuniary aid which His Highness has made to the Indian Government, and calls upon other Native Chiefs to follow the good example set by him.]

Circulation,  
181 copies.

Offer of the Nizám, and  
the suggested re-organiza-  
tion of native armies.

6th October, advertizing to the same subject, says that the Indian Government should not accept the offer of the Nizám.

To do so will be against the terms of the treaties which the Indian Government concluded with the Native States. Under the terms of the treaties, the Indian Government, having taken upon itself to protect the Native States from foreign invasions, makes them pay to it fixed sums of tribute in the shape of the maintenance charges for the contingent forces which it keeps in them. Such being the case, on what ground can the Indian Government accept, or ask for, from a Native State, a further sum of money than that stipulated in the treaty concluded with it? It cannot be urged, with any plausibility, that as the Indian Government has, of late, been incurring a very large expenditure in making the frontier secure against an enemy, the Native States should at this time be made to pay a larger sum to the Indian Government than they have hitherto been doing, inasmuch as during the time when the cost of the frontier defence was greatly diminished, the Indian Government

made no reduction in the sums which the Native States paid to it under the terms of their respective treaties. Moreover, if the Indian Government accepts the offer of the Nizám, whether made voluntarily or at the instance of Colonel Marshall, other Native Chiefs also, whether they have the means and will to do so or not, will be obliged to make similar offers to it, lest they should be suspected of wanting in loyalty to the Paramount Power. Instead of accepting any such offers of pecuniary aid from the Native Chiefs towards the cost of the frontier defence, the Indian Government should, as the *Pioneer* rightly advises, ask them to apply the offered money to re-organizing and making their armies efficient like the British forces. This will enable the Indian Government to have at its command a very large number of well-drilled and efficient forces at the time of danger. Again, when the native armies have been drilled and armed after the British system, the Indian Government can reduce its own forces, and thereby lighten the burden of taxes on its subjects. If the Indian Government has not, however, so much trust in the Native Chiefs as to feel itself justified in allowing them to bring their armies on the same level of efficiency with its own forces, without providing for some security against all possible danger from them, it might appoint some Europeans as principal officers in them.

A correspondent of the same paper of the 6th October,  
 Death of Maháráni Da. referring to the death of Maháráni  
 Dalip Singh. Dalip Singh in London, says that it seems very probable that the grief of separation from her husband, and the ill-treatment which she received at a party during the Jubilee celebration in England, when some women insulted her by calling her husband a thief and herself a thief's wife, heavily preyed upon her mind and sent her early to the grave. It is a matter of great pity that the son of the Lion of the Panjáb should be obliged to wander about in foreign countries, and his wife pining in grief, and receiving open insults, should die of a broken heart in his absence !

Circulation,  
180 copies.

**The *Najm-ul-Akhbár*** (Etawah), of the 1st October, suggested continuance of the pension, granted to the late Wajid Ali Shah, to his successors. says that as the British Government did not acquire possession of Oudh by virtue of conquest, it ought to continue the pension, in consideration of which His Majesty had ceded his kingdom, to his lawful successors.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

**The *Kanya Kubj Prakash*** (Lucknow), in its joint-issue for the months of August and September (received on the 7th October), states that the Primary classes in the Canning College, Lucknow, having been abolished in 1884, the Middle

class has also been abolished now. It is further rumoured that the Second and Entrance classes are also doomed. The abolition of the Primary and Middle classes in the Canning College has obliged many of the students to give up the prosecution of their studies. True, a Jubilee school has been started at Lucknow, but the rates of tuition-fee in that school are so high that men of ordinary means cannot afford to give their sons education there. The Jubilee school authorities would, under the circumstances, do well to reduce the present rates of the tuition-fee in their school.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

**Alleged inability of Munshí Rám Kishen, Arabic Professor, Canning College, to teach Arabic.**

**The *Azad*** (Lucknow), of the 23rd September, complains that Munshí Rám Kishen, Professor of Arabic in the Canning College, Lucknow, does not know enough of the language, of which he is designated Professor, to teach it to the students of the college, and challenges the Munshí to gainsay its statement by giving one or two lessons to the college students in Arabic before the members of the managing committee of the college.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

**Suggested appointment of Munshí Durgá Prasád and Manlví Faríd-ud-dín as Fellows of Allahabad University.**

**The *Oudh Akhbár*** (Lucknow), of the 5th October, expresses its approval of the selections of Fellows made for the Allahabad University, and requests the authorities to appoint also Munshí Durgá Prasád,

a pensioned educational officer of the North-Western Provinces, and Maulvi Farid-ud-din, the Subordinate Judge of Agra, as Fellows of the new University.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kalákánkar), of the 1st October, contains a poem written in the form of a ballad, Circulation,  
181 copies.  
Suggested introduction of Hindí characters in the courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. in which the writer, after moralizing on the inconstancy of the time, bitterly mourns the non-introduction

of Hindí characters in the courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Hindí is the language of the villagers; is spoken in the bazárs; is, in short, the mother-tongue of all classes of the natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; yet no such Lieutenant-Governor ever comes to rule over the United Provinces, who would make Hindí, in place of Urdu, the language of the courts! Has the god Phœbus seen no European in the Civil Service of this country who is proof against flattery, and whom nothing could induce to swerve from the path of rectitude and strict justice? If he has, would that he pity the natives of the United Provinces and cause that noble civilian to be appointed ruler over them, so that he should listen to their just request and remove a life-long grievance of theirs! The writer then, in making a most pathetic appeal to Sir Alfred Lyall for the introduction of Hindí characters in the courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, addresses His Honor thus: "I pray thee, old father! do thou accede to this request of the natives at the eve of thy departure, and make thy name thereby."

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 30th September, Suggested punishment of zamindárs unlawfully resisting the execution of civil decrees given against them. states that it frequently comes to its notice that when a money-lender has obtained a civil decree for possession of mortgaged or sold land against a zamindár, and, taking a civil court peon with him, goes to the village in which the land in question is situated, to be put in possession thereof in execution of the decree, the zamindár, calling together his

Circulation,  
950 copies.

dependants, makes an assault on him, and sometimes beats him so severely that he dies of it. It is, however, a more common practice with the zamindár that he puts the money-lender in possession of the land before the civil court peon, but no sooner do the money-lender and the peon depart from the village than he again takes possession of the land and brings it under his own cultivation. The money-lender brings the charge of criminal trespass against the zamindár in a criminal court, which directs him to seek redress in a civil court. He files a suit in the civil court accordingly, and again obtains a decree for possession of the land in question. But when he again goes to the village to be put in possession of the land, he receives the same treatment from the zamindár as he did before. Such being the case, the Government should rule that zamindárs who maltreat the holders of decrees against them and refuse to give them possession of the lands for which the latter have obtained decrees from the civil courts should be treated as rebels against Government and punished accordingly; inasmuch as in resisting the execution of decrees given against them by the legally constituted courts, they virtually defy Government and rebel against it.

Circulation,  
140 copies.

The Postal Departments of the Indian and Nizám's Governments refusing to transmit letters bearing postage stamps issued by one another.

The *Azál* (Lucknow), of the 30th September, states, on the authority of the *Madras Times*, that people suffer great inconvenience on account of the Postal Departments of the Indian and Nizám's Governments

refusing to transmit, through

their respective agencies, letters bearing the postage stamps issued by one another, and says that it does not at all approve of the underhand suggestion of the *Madras Times* to the Postmaster-General of Madras to advise the Government of that Presidency to take a lease of working the Haidarabad Postal Department. All that is needed to remedy the existing evil is that both the Indian and Nizám's Governments should order their respective Postal Departments to accept for transmission letters bearing one another's postage stamps, keeping an account of the postal charges which become due

to them from one another, and squaring the same in every six or twelve months.

A correspondent of the *Siráju-l-Akhbár* (Jhelam), of the

Circulation,  
350 copies.

Suggested modifications  
in the rules of 1885 regard-  
ing petition-writers in the  
Panjáb.

26th September, states that, according to the rules framed in 1885 regarding petition-writers in the Panjáb, no

petition-writer can enter into either Government or private service without delivering over the license, entitling him to practice as a petition-writer, to Government, but that no provision has been made for the returning of the license to him, in case he resigns his service. Again, while it is provided in the rules that if a petition-writer is convicted of a criminal offence, he should be deprived of his license, no description of criminal offence is given ; so that the petition-writers are at present liable to be debarred from practice for the most petty criminal offences. The Chief Court of the Panjáb ought to make the necessary modifications in the rules in question.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, quotes

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Alleged excessiveness of  
fee demanded by certificated  
native midwives.

an instance in which a native certifi-  
cated midwife, who had assisted the  
wife of a poor Musalmán in her

delivery, demanded Rs. 5 as her fee, and was, with great difficulty, induced to accept one rupee. The non-certificated native midwives not only assist native women in their delivery, but also rub oil on their persons and do other kinds of menial service to them for several days after the delivery, before they get eight annas or, at the most, a rupee. If the Government desires to make the certificated native midwives to be of service to natives, it should either itself pay them for serving the public, as it does the vaccinators, or it should, at least, fix such low rate of fee for them that even natives of ordinary means may be able to avail themselves of their services.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jallandar), of the 31st

Circulation,  
115 copies.

Alleged oppression of the  
Musalmáns of Hoshiarpur  
by the Deputy Commis-  
sioner during the late  
Muharram-Dasahra.

September, complains that two of the witnesses who had refused to give evidence against Shaikh Mehr Ali, who was charged with causing a

religious riot between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Hoshiarpur last year, were, during the late Muharram-Dasahra, unjustly seized and sent up as bad characters to the Deputy Commissioner, who exacted excessive securities and penal recognizances from them for keeping the peace during the festivals, and, further, fined one of them for an alleged contempt of his court. The object of the Deputy Commissioner in harassing the Musalmáns in this way seems to have been to strike a terror into them, and thereby indirectly prevent them from celebrating their Muharram this year. It is greatly to be regretted that Musalmáns, in spite of their extreme loyalty and hearty devotion to the British Crown, should be oppressed by local authorities in this way. The local authorities ought to regard both Hindús and Musalmáns with one eye, and should not show partiality to either class, especially in religious matters.

Circulation,  
850 copies.

*Alleged difference in the treatment of the Hindús and the Musalmáns by the British Government in India.* The *Mullá Dopiázá* (Lahore), of the 26th September, publishes a picture, in which a man, called the British Government in India, is represented as hugging a woman, called its Hindú subjects, with one hand, and strangling a man, called its Musalmán subjects, with the other.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

*Election of a Municipal schoolmaster as Member of the Municipal Board, Jallandar.* The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th September, states that one Pandit Kanhaiyá Lál, the Sanskrit teacher in the Municipal school, Jallandar, has been elected

a Member of the Municipal Board, but that the latter asks the Pandit to resign his membership on pain of dismissal from his appointment in the school. This seems to be a strange rule of the Municipal Board, that it should refuse to admit an elected employé of it to its membership, unless he resigns his post under it. Moreover, the Pandit is a schoolmaster, and as a good deal of educational work has now been made over to the Municipal Board, the appointment of schoolmasters on them has become very necessary. The Jallandar Municipal Board should, therefore, modify its rules, if they debar its employés from becoming its members.

[The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), writing on the same subject, expresses its approval of the action of the Municipal Board regarding the admission of Pandit Kanhaiyá Lál as its member, and says that in no case schoolmasters and doctors should be admitted as members of the Municipal Boards under which they immediately hold their appointments.]

#### RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 3rd October, stating that goods and passenger trains have begun to run on the Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Benares from the 1st instant, says that the fort, near the termination of the bridge where a railway station is under construction, lies out of the haunts of the people, and that there are no houses for some distance round it. A short while ago, a bad character is reported to have robbed a passenger of everything he possessed, and to have thrown or attempted to throw him into the river from the bridge. Such being the case, the *Jiwan* advises the Railway authorities to post a police-guard on the bridge, and thereby ensure the security of the life and property of the passengers.

Circulation  
2,000 copies.

Suggested appointment of a police-guard on the Ganges Railway Bridge at Benares.

A correspondent of the *Quisarí* (Jallandar), of the 31st September, regrets to say that deferred telegrams have ceased to be delivered by telegraph peons, and are now distributed with the mail by the post-office peons. There are some places where letters are distributed only once a day, at about 7 or 8 A.M. In such places a deferred telegram received after the mail has been distributed will remain undelivered till next day, by which time a post-card could also reach the addressee of the telegram. The apparent motive of the Government in discontinuing the delivery of deferred telegrams by telegraph peons seems to be to oblige people to send higher class of telegrams. When the Government has introduced deferred telegrams, it should allow people to enjoy their benefit; and to do this, it should again order them to be delivered by the telegraph and not by the post-office peons.

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Circulation  
115 copies.

Delivery of deferred telegrams by post-office peons.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	Locality.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Astāb-i-Ālam</i>	... Morsdābād ...	Urdu	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hussain.	Sep. 28th ...	Oct. 5th ...	140 copies.
2	<i>Astāb-i-Ālam-tāb</i>	... Lāhore	...	... "	Āyā Singh	" 30th ...	3rd ...	...
3	<i>Astāb-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	...	... "	Barkat Alī	Oct. 1st ...	" 3rd ...	250 "
4	<i>Astāb-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lāhore	...	... Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútā Singh ...	Sep. 28th & 30th & Oct. 3rd.	" 1st, 3rd & 6th. ...	500 "
5	<i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i>	... Meerut	...	... Weekly ...	Muqarrab Hussain	Oct. 4th ...	" 7th ...	63 "
6	<i>Akhbār-i-Ām</i>	... Lāhore	...	... Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám	... Sep. 29th & Oct. 1st & 4th.	" 1st, 3rd & 6th. ...	3,000 "
7	<i>Akhbār-i-Ohundar</i>	... Chunfr	...	... Weekly ...	Rajab Ali	Oct. 4th ...	" 7th ...	215 "
8	<i>Akhbār-i-Akhyār</i>	... Delhi	...	... "	Muhammad-ul-dín	" 1st ...	" 6th ...	250 "
9	<i>Akmah-i-I-Akhbār</i>	...	...	... "	Fakhru-l-dín	" 30th ...	" 4th ...	150 "
10	<i>Afām-i-Tasvīr</i>	... Cawnpore	...	... "	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 1st & 4th ...	" 4th & 6th ...	200 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	...	... " Urdū-English Bi-weekly.	Gulásb Rái	Oct. 1st & 4th ...	4th & 6th ...	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly ...	Sadā Nand	..." 3rd ...	6th ...	85 copies.
13	<i>Asād</i>	... Lucknow	Urdú	..." "	Ahmād Alī	..." 30th ...	1st ...	240 "
14	<i>Bihārat Jiwan</i>	... Benares	Hindi	..." "	Rám Kirshn Varmā	Oct. 3rd ...	5th ...	2,000 "
15	<i>Bihārat Sudashā Pravartak</i>	... Farukhabad	...	Monthly	Ganesh Prasad	For September ...	," ,	360 "

16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisar</i>	... Bareilly	... Urdú	... Weekly	... Tháskur Prásád	... Oct.	1st	3rd	5th	... " 250
17	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar</i>	... Rámpur	... "	... "	... Muhammad Hussain	... "	"	"	"	... " 425
18	<i>Dénish-i-Hind</i>	... Multán	... "	... "	... Raj Nath	... Sep.	21st & 28th,	— 7th.	— 7th.	... " 120
19	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Láhore	... "	... "	... Fazlu-l-dín	... " 28th	...	1st	4th	... " 315
20	<i>Dharm Jivan</i>	... "	... "	... Daily	... Brahma Dás	... Oct.	2nd	4th	1st to 7th	... " 300
21	<i>Hindustán</i>	... Kálákenkar	... Zindí	... Daily	... Rájá Rámpal Singh	... Sep.	30th to Oct.	6th.	1st to 7th	... " 181
22	<i>Jafpur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	... Hindí-Urdú	... Bi-weekly	... Mahábír Prásád	... Sep.	28th & Oct.	1st & 5th	1st & 5th	100 ,
23	<i>Jahaa-i-Ezad</i>	... Meerut	... Urdú	... Weekly	... Muhammad Khalíl	... Oct.	2nd	4th	4th	... " 130
24	<i>Jubilee Gazette</i>	... "	... "	... "	... Ghásí Rám	... Sep.	24th	1st	1st	... " ,
25	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	... Kanauj	... "	... Bi-monthly	... Bhaggú Khán	... Oct.	1st	2nd	3rd	... " 162
26	<i>Kanya-Kubj Prakás</i>	... Lucknow	... Hindí	... Monthly	... Balbhadrá Misra	... June to September,	7th	7th	300 copies	... " ,
27	<i>Kashf Patríka</i>	... Benares	... Hindí-Urdú	... Weekly	... Lakshmí Shunkar	... Sep.	30th	1st	501 copies (including 943 copies taken by Government).	... " ,
					... Mír Hasen	... Oct.	1st	2nd	7th	200 copies
					... Salig Rám	... ,	,	,	6th	400 ,
					... Mazhar Ahsan Khán	... Sep.	28th	27th & Oct.	2nd	200 ,
					... Harsukh Rái	... ,	,	,	1st, 4th & 6th.	450 ,
					... Abdu-l-Latif	... Sep.	30th	3rd	5th	150 ,
					... Gobardhan Dás	... Oct.	3rd	3rd	7th	130 ,
					... Durgá Prásád	... ,	1st	28th	4th	47 ,
					... Karímu-i-lah	... ,	"	1st	1st	250 ,
					... Mukund Rám	... Oct.	3rd	3rd	6th	400 ,
					... Tri-monthly, Ahmad Khán	... ,	1st	1st	5th	100 ,
					... Weekly	... Fazlu-l-dín	Sep.	26th	5th	1,725 ,
					... " ,	... Alá Dín	... ,	Alá Dín	2nd	850 ,
					... " ,	... Amjad Ali	... Oct.	4th	6th	180 ,
34	<i>Matla-i-Nér</i>	... Cawnpore	... Urdú	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	1st	1st	4th	... " ,
35	<i>Mahr-i-Némroz</i>	... Bijnor	... Hindí	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	28th	28th	1st	250 ,
36	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	... Láhore	... Agra	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	3rd	3rd	6th	400 ,
37	<i>Mujtahid-i-Ám</i>	... " ,	... Láhore	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	1st	1st	5th	100 ,
38	<i>Mulkí Shuhdá</i>	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	26th	26th	5th	1,725 ,
39	<i>Mulla Dópida</i>	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	Alá Dín	Alá Dín	2nd	850 ,
40	<i>Naiyár-i-Ássam</i>	... Morádábád	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	... " ,	4th	4th	6th	180 ,

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

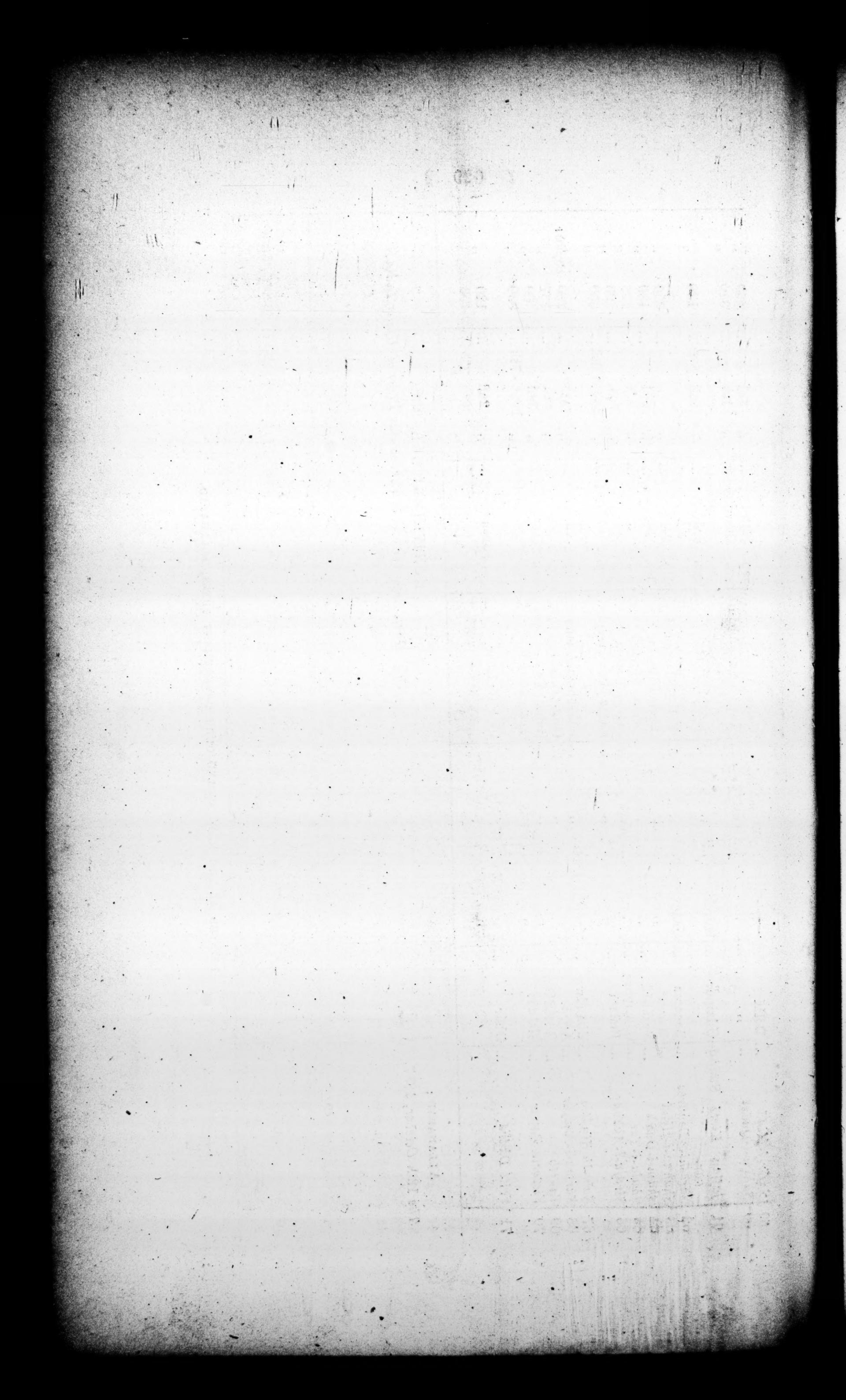
No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIVER.	CIRCULATION.		
								1887.	1887.	1887.
41	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etawah	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Rúhu-l-Iah Khán	Oct. 1st	Oct. 1st	180 copies.	180 copies.	180 copies.
42	Nasim-i-Agrá	Agrá	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Jamná Dás	Sep. 30th	" 23rd & 30th,	" 1st	385	" 50
43	Nazm-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Shiva Nársyan	"	" 30th	4th	"	" 100
44	Nizam-i-Mulk	Morádshád	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Fahímu-l-dín	"	" 30th	3rd	"	" 690
45	Nur Afshán	Ludhiana	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Rev. C. B. Newton	"	" 29th	2nd	"	" 306
46	Neru-l-Anmár	Cawnpore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Abdu-l-Hamíd	Oct. 1st	" 1st	3rd	"	" 400
47	Nyaya Sudhá	Hardá	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Básiudeva Bháskar	"	" 5th	6th	"	"
48	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	"	" 1st to 7th	1st to 7th	595 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Government).	450 copies.
49	Panjabi Akhbar	Láhore	Punjabi	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-dín	Sep. 28th & Oct.	Sep. 1st.	" 28th & Oct.	3rd & 5th	3rd & 5th
50	Páts Khán	"	Páts	Weekly	Abdu-l-Rahmán	"	" 1st	" 1st	"	400
51	Patidá Akhbar	Patálí	Páts	Weekly	Dín Muhammed	Oct. 4th	" 6th	" 6th	"	365
52	Qássar-i-Bind	Jullundur	Páts	Weekly	Ahmad Baksh	"	" 1st	4th	"	115
53	Qássar-i-Bind	Meerut	Páts	Weekly	Rafiu-l-dín	"	" 4th	5th	"	175
54	Rafiq-i-Hind	Láhore	Páts	Weekly	Muhammad Ali	"	" 1st	1st	"	400
55	Rafiu-l-Akhbar	Benares	Páts	Weekly	Ghulám Hussain	"	" 3rd	7th	"	200
56	Rashbar-i-Hind	Láhore	Páts	Tri-weekly	Nádir Ali	Sep. 29th & Oct.	" 29th & Oct.	2nd, 3rd &	"	405
57	Rávi	"	"	Weekly	1st & 4th.	" 1st & 4th.	" 1st	6th	"	220
58	Saqfá-i-Am	Bhupál	"	Weekly	Hargopal	Oct. 1st	" 2nd	" 6th	"	22

59	Safīr-i-Hind	...  Delhi	...  Bi-monthly	Bulaqī Dás	...  Sep.	30th	...  3rd	450	...	"
60	Sahīfa-i-Qudst	...  ,	...  Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudus.	...  Muhammed Abdu-l-	29th	...  ,	310	...	"
61	Sajjan Kirti Sudha	Udaipur	...  Hindi	...  Banshī Dhar	...  Oct.	3rd	...  7th	160	...	"
62	Sarashi-i-Benares	...  Benares	...  Urdu	...  Wali Muhammad	...  Sep.	24th	...  "	350	...	"
63	Shahna-i-Hind	...  Meerut	...  ,	Ahmad Hasan	...  Oct.	1st	...  3rd	180	...	"
64	Shdm-i-Qudh	...  Fyzābād	...  ,	Kishun Prasād	...  ,	"	4th	138	...	"
65	Shula-i-Tér	...  Cawnpore	...  ,	Jamná Prasād	...  ,	"	7th	95	...	"
66	Sirjīw-L-Akhbar	...  Jhelam	...  ,	Faqír Muhammad	...  Sep.	26th & Oct.	2nd & 6th	350	...	"
67	Subodh Sindhu	...  Khandwa	...  Marathi Hindī	...  Laksman Anant	...  3rd.	28th	...  1st	200	...	copies.
68	Surma-i-Rozgar	...  Agra	...  Urdu	Itrat Hussain	...  Oct.	4th	...  6th	137	...	"
69	Tahrif	...  Morādábād	...  ,	Rāhat Ali	...  Sep.	27th	...  2nd	60	...	"
70	Victoria Paper	...  Siālkot	...  ,	Gyān Chand	...  ,	28th to Oct.	1st to 7th	950	...	"
71	Vritt Dhāra	...  Dhār	...  Marathi-Eng-	Hari Bhāskar	...  4th.	29th	...  2nd	120	...	"
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ALLAHABAD ;  
The 12th October, 1887.

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